

Jonescu to Seek Aid for Rumania In United States

Former Minister of Interior
Will Shortly Visit
America

Now Safe in Paris

Blames Russia for Misfortunes
That Have Befallen His
Country

PARIS, July 25.—Take Jonescu, former Minister of the Interior in the Rumanian Cabinet, who recently arrived here, intends to proceed to America at an early date.

"I want to talk to your statesmen, your journalists and your people," he said today to The Associated Press. "I want to tell them of the terrible plight of Rumania."

"America, true to the principles for which she entered the war, will sustain the restitution of our provinces, will enforce the reunion of all Rumanians under the old flag, for which thousands of its soldiers have already died and others will die, forming the greatest and best organized nation of the East and one irrevocably opposed to all that German imperialism stands for."

Referring to the intervention of the Allies in Russia, M. Jonescu said: "If, as I hope, American soldiers intervene in Russia events will occur in Rumania which I cannot define now, but which surely would not be detrimental to the interests of intervention."

"Had Russia not abandoned us," he continued bitterly, "my unfortunate country would not be crushed under the German boot."

Asked about his trip across Austria-Hungary and the situation in that country, he said: "I have given my word of honor not to mention the trip. If some persons do not keep their word of honor it is no reason why I should not."

The Rumanian Press Bureau says that, according to the Spanish Embassy's doctor at Constantinople, who was charged with examining the Rumanian prisoners in the camps in Turkey, 50 per cent of the Rumanian prisoners have died from typhus.

King Divides Rumanian Land Among Peasants

LONDON, July 25.—The Rumanian Press Bureau today received a dispatch from Jassy, the present capital of Rumania, saying that King Ferdinand had ordered an apportionment of land among the peasants who occupy it. This action is in conformity with the law of 1917, and vast estates will now be divided among the peasants.

15 of 16 Cannon Plants Completed

Guns and Forging From 1 1-2
Up to 10 Inches Being
Turned Out

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Completion of fifteen of the sixteen government plants for the forging and machining of cannon was announced today by the Army Ordnance Department. The sixteenth plant is 85 per cent complete.

All of the sixteen plants, the announcement says, now are producing cannons or cannon forgings for mobile artillery from 1 1/2 inches—the 37-millimeter "anti-tank gun"—to 10 inches. Five of the sixteen plants have their machinery 100 per cent installed and are in full operation. Five others are 90 per cent or more complete as to the installation of machinery. Only two are as low as 65 per cent, one of these being the \$9,000,000 project at the Watervliet, N. Y., arsenal.

Army Mail Service Better

Misaddressing of Letters Now
Main Cause of Delays

WASHINGTON, July 25.—A report from General Pershing regarding army mail service, transmitted to the Senate today by Secretary Baker, recites measures being taken to improve the service and attributes delays principally to misaddressing.

On August 1 General Pershing said a new mail service involving cooperation between the American postal and army authorities and the French government will be inaugurated, by which it is hoped soldiers will get their mail much more promptly. Special postal cars will be provided to forward the mail on the railroads and information will be given the military authorities in charge of the service of contemplated troop movements. Since the army took over the soldiers' mail, General Pershing said, considerable improvement has been noted and the amount of undelivered mail matter decreased.

Taxicab Driver Is Robbed; Three Soldiers Are Arrested

Joseph Baker, William S. Young and Marvin Roberts, all of the 133d Field Artillery at Camp Mills, were held for the grand jury yesterday in the Jamaica Police court, on a charge of assault and larceny made by John Snyder, a taxicab driver. Snyder said that Wednesday night the soldiers engaged him to take them from Hempstead to Rockaway Beach, hit him over the head, robbed him of \$11 and threw him out of the cab at Lynbrook, telling him he could find the car in Hempstead the next morning. Snyder found a patrolman, who jumped into another automobile and overhauled the soldiers.

American Rose Wins Gold Medal at Paris Flower Show

PARIS, June 16.—A rose of American origin was awarded the gold medal, the highest award, yesterday at the annual competition of new roses at Bagatelle, the famous rose garden in the Bois de Boulogne. Varieties had come from all parts of France, England, Holland and the United States, the winning rose being one named from the city of its origin, Los Angeles.

The jury, composed of celebrated rose-growing experts, considered the claims of an English climbing rose, the Paul Scarlet Climber.

Individual Wealth in Holland Grows \$21,206,400

THE HAGUE, June 20 (by mail).—The number of "guilder" millionaires in Holland increased by sixty-one in the last year. Official figures, based on income tax assessments, indicate that the individual wealth of the Dutch nation in twelve months has grown by \$21,206,400 to a total of \$2,136,544,000.

Germans Doubt U. S. Will Join Trade War

Believe America Will Concentrate
on Building Her
Own Fleet

AMSTERDAM, July 25.—The question of whether the United States will join Great Britain in the latter's projected economic war after the war is discussed by Phillip Heineken, director of the North German Lloyd, in the annual just issued by that corporation.

The writer approaches the question cautiously, saying that American industrial organizations are understood to be already preparing to resume international commercial intercourse after the war. He believes that Americans are too practical business men to exert themselves to hamper German shipping interests and that their main efforts will be concentrated rather on creating for themselves a mercantile fleet commensurate with the magnitude of their country. He says that this mercantile fleet has already become a national demand in America.

The writer further expresses the opinion that Germany has nothing to fear commercially from the North Atlantic shipping pool formed last January, because it principally concerns passenger traffic. Relative to imported labor, he considers that America remains dependent upon Austria-Hungary, Poland and those parts of the former Russian Empire which will in future be closely allied to the Central Powers. The latter, however, will need all the labor from these sources for themselves, he says, and consequently will exercise strict control of emigration.

Herr Heineken urges that the government rescind the favored position enjoyed in Austria-Hungary by the Canadian Pacific and Cunard lines, and adds that German shipping enterprises should be favored there.

French Official Is Accused by Woman Spy in Malvy Trial

Testifies German Lieutenant
Told Her "He Has Be-
longed to Us Many Years"

PARIS, July 25.—The trial of Louis J. Malvy, former Minister of the Interior, which had become an interminable squabble among the officials of the prefecture, the police and the detective service relative to responsibility for certain acts done or left undone, woke into new life today when an elegantly, but simply dressed woman took the stand. A large hat concealed her face and her name was given as Mme. Le Brun.

She testified she had made thirteen trips to Germany, where she had been entrusted with missions in France, although she was really in the service of the French General Headquarters.

Informant a German

"A German lieutenant," the witness said, "told me, 'We have in the French government a person who has belonged to us for many years.' When I reported this in France I was told that it was useless to search for further information in this matter, but on my next trip to Germany I asked the name of this person and the German officer replied: 'He is too highly placed. I fear too much for you and him.'"

The witness said that on returning to France she had two female spies watched and arrested. One of them told her, she said, that she had a permit to travel from Pascal Ceccaldi, Radical Socialist Deputy, who had said to her, "Keep silent. Make yourself forgotten."

Said Ceccaldi Was Mentioned

The witness was sure that it was Deputy Ceccaldi mentioned by the female spy. She said:

"I was summoned for the court-martial at Marseilles, where M. Ceccaldi asked me how much I got for defaming him. He commenced legal action against me."

Public Prosecutor Merrillon closed the incident by saying that it was another Ceccaldi and not the deputy. Colonel Zopf was recalled to the stand and said that Mme. Le Brun had been a loyal and devoted agent and that some clumsy mistakes had been prevented by her being sent to Germany, where she might have been shot. He corroborated her testimony in that she expressed regret at not being allowed to return to Germany.

French Adopt U. S. Boy Scout Training

The French government is preparing a general system of physical and moral training along the lines of the national programme of the Boy Scouts of America, according to a cablegram, made public yesterday at Scout National Headquarters here, received from Stephen Pichon, Secretary of Foreign Affairs in France. The Boy Scout organizations in France have been united into a federation, the message added.

In the American forces in France there are, it is estimated, more than 100,000 soldiers who were Boy Scouts of America or scout officials. "The unusual ability of former scouts who now are privates and officers in French and Allied armies to take care of themselves in the trenches and to get out of and help others out of tight places in field operations has been very noticeable and is largely responsible for the official recognition that has just been given by the French government to the effectiveness of the scout programme," a statement issued at scout headquarters yesterday said.

Marines, Listed Dead, Live

WASHINGTON, July 25.—General Pershing in a cablegram to the War Department today corrected an error in the American communiqué of July 3 whereby thirteen officers and men of the Marine Corps were listed as having been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously. The names should have been listed with those who survived the engagement in which they distinguished themselves. The error, the War Department announced, was due to the omission of a paragraph of the communiqué.

The officers and men incorrectly listed as dead were:

Captains Keller E. Rockey and John N. Fay, First Lieutenant Edward Y. Hope, Assistant Surgeon Richard O'Shea, Surgeon Paul T. Desseze, Sergeant Major Carl J. Norstrand, Sergeant John Casey and John H. Culnan, Gunner Sergeant Charles F. Hoffman, Gunner Henry L. Hulbert, Corporals Arnold D. Godbey and Prentice S. Green, Private John Kukoski.

'Heaven and Hell' Ideals in Scale, Asserts Balfour

Allies Battling for First and
Germany for Second, He
'Assures Serbs

True Freedom Pledged

Hope for Solution of Balkans
Problem When Hun Is
Beaten Is Expressed

LONDON, July 25.—A. J. Balfour, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, speaking today at a meeting to inaugurate the Serbian War Aims Committee of London, said now that the world has had time to consider the underlying differences in ideals which separated civilized mankind into two bitterly opposed camps, it had come to realize that perhaps the most important of these differences was the treatment that should be accorded by great states to small states and by all states to each other.

It was Austria's unprovoked attack on Serbia and Germany's attack on Belgium, he declared, which awoke the conscience of civilized mankind to the terrors which militarism had for mankind in the future and had gradually brought in one nation after another to resist the forces which would have drawn them all under the heel of Austria's master—the German Empire.

There was no comparison possible between what a German victory would mean and what an Allied victory would mean. Nothing could be more certain than that in proportion as the Allies were successful so would spread the Allies' ideals of national liberty, development and independence. Nothing could be more certain than that in proportion as the Germans were successful so would the area under German domination—economic, cultural and political—spread miasma over the whole civilized world.

"On the result of the struggle for the supremacy of these two ideals," said Mr. Balfour—"the one from heaven, the other from hell—depends the fate of the world."

The Foreign Secretary hoped that one of the results of the war would be the solution of the Balkan problem.

"Please heaven," he added, "the Balkan states will share the Allied triumph, and when peace is declared—not a German, nor a British, nor a French peace, but the peace of civilization—their who, with us, have poured out their blood and treasure in the struggle will enjoy the fruits of their labors."

"It will make us feel, however great the sacrifice has been, that it was worth it, because the result will be to make the world free."

Bolshevik Forces Invade And Loot Mongolian Town

(Correspondence of The Associated Press)
PEKING, June 1.—The Amban of Urga, Mongolia, is having trouble with the Bolsheviks. He reports to the central Chinese government here that Bolsheviks have crossed the frontier from Kiakhta, Siberia, and attacked Maimachin, the Chinese section of Urga. Several dozen houses and stores were plundered. The Amban asks for troops to restore order and protect the peaceful citizens from the Bolsheviks. The Amban is the Chinese Governor in the Urga region.

Urga is 165 miles south southeast of Kiakhta, which is on the Mongolian-Siberian frontier, and 700 miles northwest of Peking.

Urga is 165 miles south southeast of Kiakhta, which is on the Mongolian-Siberian frontier, and 700 miles northwest of Peking.

Urga is 165 miles south southeast of Kiakhta, which is on the Mongolian-Siberian frontier, and 700 miles northwest of Peking.

Urga is 165 miles south southeast of Kiakhta, which is on the Mongolian-Siberian frontier, and 700 miles northwest of Peking.

Urga is 165 miles south southeast of Kiakhta, which is on the Mongolian-Siberian frontier, and 700 miles northwest of Peking.

Urga is 165 miles south southeast of Kiakhta, which is on the Mongolian-Siberian frontier, and 700 miles northwest of Peking.

Urga is 165 miles south southeast of Kiakhta, which is on the Mongolian-Siberian frontier, and 700 miles northwest of Peking.

Urga is 165 miles south southeast of Kiakhta, which is on the Mongolian-Siberian frontier, and 700 miles northwest of Peking.

Urga is 165 miles south southeast of Kiakhta, which is on the Mongolian-Siberian frontier, and 700 miles northwest of Peking.

Urga is 165 miles south southeast of Kiakhta, which is on the Mongolian-Siberian frontier, and 700 miles northwest of Peking.

Urga is 165 miles south southeast of Kiakhta, which is on the Mongolian-Siberian frontier, and 700 miles northwest of Peking.

Urga is 165 miles south southeast of Kiakhta, which is on the Mongolian-Siberian frontier, and 700 miles northwest of Peking.

Urga is 165 miles south southeast of Kiakhta, which is on the Mongolian-Siberian frontier, and 700 miles northwest of Peking.

Urga is 165 miles south southeast of Kiakhta, which is on the Mongolian-Siberian frontier, and 700 miles northwest of Peking.

Urga is 165 miles south southeast of Kiakhta, which is on the Mongolian-Siberian frontier, and 700 miles northwest of Peking.

Urga is 165 miles south southeast of Kiakhta, which is on the Mongolian-Siberian frontier, and 700 miles northwest of Peking.

Urga is 165 miles south southeast of Kiakhta, which is on the Mongolian-Siberian frontier, and 700 miles northwest of Peking.

Urga is 165 miles south southeast of Kiakhta, which is on the Mongolian-Siberian frontier, and 700 miles northwest of Peking.

Urga is 165 miles south southeast of Kiakhta, which is on the Mongolian-Siberian frontier, and 700 miles northwest of Peking.

Urga is 165 miles south southeast of Kiakhta, which is on the Mongolian-Siberian frontier, and 700 miles northwest of Peking.

Urga is 165 miles south southeast of Kiakhta, which is on the Mongolian-Siberian frontier, and 700 miles northwest of Peking.

Urga is 165 miles south southeast of Kiakhta, which is on the Mongolian-Siberian frontier, and 700 miles northwest of Peking.

Urga is 165 miles south southeast of Kiakhta, which is on the Mongolian-Siberian frontier, and 700 miles northwest of Peking.

Urga is 165 miles south southeast of Kiakhta, which is on the Mongolian-Siberian frontier, and 700 miles northwest of Peking.

Urga is 165 miles south southeast of Kiakhta, which is on the Mongolian-Siberian frontier, and 700 miles northwest of Peking.

Urga is 165 miles south southeast of Kiakhta, which is on the Mongolian-Siberian frontier, and 700 miles northwest of Peking.

Urga is 165 miles south southeast of Kiakhta, which is on the Mongolian-Siberian frontier, and 700 miles northwest of Peking.

Urga is 165 miles south southeast of Kiakhta, which is on the Mongolian-Siberian frontier, and 700 miles northwest of Peking.

Urga is 165 miles south southeast of Kiakhta, which is on the Mongolian-Siberian frontier, and 700 miles northwest of Peking.

Urga is 165 miles south southeast of Kiakhta, which is on the Mongolian-Siberian frontier, and 700 miles northwest of Peking.

Urga is 165 miles south southeast of Kiakhta, which is on the Mongolian-Siberian frontier, and 700 miles northwest of Peking.

PERSHING'S own voice speaks to you from the battlefields of France



The most remarkable Phonograph Record ever made—General Pershing's inspiring message on one side; Ambassador Gerard's address, "Loyalty" on the other

HISTORY on a phonograph record! At the height of the great offensive in Picardy, while two million Germans surged toward Amiens and the Allies fought desperately to hold the lines, General Pershing sent his own voice across the water to America. At American Headquarters in France, this grim, iron-gray man spoke with crisp, soldierly brevity, into the horn of a recording instrument a message to the mothers, wives, fathers, children of the men who are fighting there with him on the shell-torn fields of France. Is there a home in all this great land that will not want to listen to the voice of our boys' commander?

A fac-simile of General Pershing's famous signature appears on every one of these records.

On the Other Side of this Record Ambassador Gerard speaks on "Loyalty"

Gerard—the man the Kaiser couldn't bluff; known to millions for his fearless Americanism,

his splendid action in the face of emergency—in his own ringing voice, tells what true loyalty is. He talks for four minutes and his words are history. To hear them, long years after the war, will bring again to your heart the surge and thrill of these wonderful days.

This historic record of the voices of Pershing and Gerard is the first of a series of records by the world's great leaders to be issued by the Nation's Forum as a weekly service. Each is a graphic, intimate bit of history—in the living voice of the man who is making that history today.

These records are made for the Nation's Forum by the Columbia Graphophone Company, with all of the rich, clear tone and absolute fidelity to the original that distinguishes the musical records for which this Company is famous.

The Nation's Forum Records can be played upon any make of talking machine.

General Pershing's Record is on sale at
The Columbia Shop, 411 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
AND ALL COLUMBIA DEALERS

For information on the Nation's Forum Weekly Service for Theatres, Factories, Clubs, Playgrounds, Churches, Chambers of Commerce, Patriotic Organizations, Hotels, and Homes, address

The Nation's Forum, 33 West 42nd Street, New York, Guy Golterman, Director.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. "The Four Corners" Broadway at Warren

Broadway at 34th St. Fifth Ave. at 41st St.